

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANEA

Published by
The Chicago Academy of Sciences
Lincoln Park . 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago 14, Illinois

No. 48

May 10, 1949

Notes on the Caroline Sheath-tailed Bat

(*Emballonura sulcata* Miller)

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The Caroline Islands were visited by Henry S. Dybas, Assistant Curator of the Division of Insects, Chicago Natural History Museum, while on a survey for the Pacific Science Board in 1947-48. On Ponape Island he collected nine specimens—eight females, one male of *Emballonura sulcata* Miller, which he found under overhanging cliffs on Mt. Nanalaud at about 1000 feet elevation.

The complete synonymy of this species which was described in 1911 is:

Emballonura sulcata Miller

Emballonura sulcata **MILLER**, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 24, p. 161, 1911—Uola Island, Truk Group, Caroline Islands, 2 specimens; **THOMAS**, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 15, p. 137, 1915—Ponape Island, Carolines, 1 specimen; **TATE**, Am. Mus. Novitates, no. 713, p. 3, 1934—Ponape, Carolines, 1 male, meas.; *ibid*, no. 1035, p. 8, 13, 1939—meas. of type, fig. of skull.

Emballonura semicaudata sulcata **KURODA**, List of Japanese Mammals, Tokyo, p. 91, 1938—Truk Islands—Tol and Toreaas.

Emballonura semicaudata (*nec.* Peale, 1848) **KURODA**, Dobutsugaku Zasshi, vol. 32, no. 380, p. 204, 1920 (part), Truk Island, Carolines (in Japanese).

The type locality is Uola Island also known as Moen Island. Kuroda listed Tol Island in the Truk Group and also Toroas Island in the same group. This latter island is not listed in the U. S. Hydrographic Office Gazetteer of the Caroline Islands.

All other known specimens have come from Ponape Island, in the Senyavin Group of the Carolines, about 450 miles east of the Truk Group. These include one recorded by Thomas, one by Tate, and the present series.

E. sulcata was described as "general color prouts brown, slightly washed with drab below." This series is a little darker and is closer to Carob Brown above and lighter below.

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The external measurements are slightly larger than those given for the type and topotype, the only specimens for which measurements are available. This series being in alcohol the measurements would naturally be larger than those taken on a dried skin.

Forearm 48.5-52.5 mm.; third finger, metacarpal 43.5-46.4, first phalanx 13.4-14.6, second phalanx 16.7-20.5; fourth finger, metacarpal 35.7-38.5, first phalanx 11.0-11.9, second phalanx 8.5-9.7; fifth finger, metacarpal 34.5-37.0, first phalanx 11.0-12.0, second phalanx 5.5-8.9; tail 15.7-19.7; tibia 19.9-20.9.

The two skulls measured were taken from specimens with forearms of 50.3 mm. and 51.0 mm. both larger than the type, but the skulls are smaller in most dimensions. The measurements of the type and topotype taken from Miller and from Tate are shown in parentheses.

Greatest length (to front of canine) 16.3-16.5 (17.0-17.4); condylobasal length 14.5-14.6 (15.2-); palatal length 4.5-5.0; rostral width 6.5-6.6 (6.9); postorbital constriction 3.3-3.4 (3.4-3.6); zygomatic breadth 9.7-9.9 (10.0-10.0); mastoid breadth 8.5-8.6; breadth of brain case 7.6-7.7 (8.0-8.0); maxillary tooth row (exclusive of incisors) 6.3-6.3 (6.6-6.8); width across outer sides of canines 4.3-4.5; width across outer corners of last molar 7.0-7.0.

Further material from the Truk Group is needed for comparison with Ponape specimens before these can be subspecifically separated.